

## POSSIBLY SAFE

RELIEF IS SUPPOSED TO HAVE REACHED ADMIRAL SEYMOUR.

Troops Reached One Day After Defeating the Chinese at Tien-Tsin and Then Moved Forward.

## ADVANCE BEGAN ON MONDAY

AND HIS COLUMN MAY HAVE BEEN RESCUED ON TUESDAY.

Helograph Message from the Admiral Saying His Position Was Desperate in the Extreme.

## COULD HOLD OUT TWO DAYS

RUMOR THAT SIXTY-THREE OF HIS FORCE HAD BEEN KILLED.

Over Two Hundred Wounded, and that He Was Hampered in His Movements by Sick Foreigners.

## LARGE ARMY OF JAPANESE

THIRTEEN THOUSAND ALREADY LANDED ON CHINESE SOIL.

And Twenty Thousand More to Be Sent Soon as Possible—Thirty-Five Transports Engaged.

LONDON, June 28, 3:30 a. m.—The composite brigade of 2,300 men, who raised the investment of Tien-Tsin and pushed on to help Admiral Seymour, has probably saved him, but the news has not yet reached Che-Foo, the nearest wire point. The last steamer arriving at Che-Foo, from Taku, brought this message, dated Tien-Tsin, June 25: "The Russian general, in command of the relief force, had decided, in view of Saturday's heavy fighting and marching, that one day's rest for the troops was essential and that the advance should not be resumed until to-day. Meanwhile, came Admiral Seymour's heliograph that his position was desperate and that he could only hold out two days. The relief started at dawn to-day (Monday)."

Saturday's fighting began at daybreak. The allied forces opened with several of the Terrible's 47 naval guns, six field guns and numerous machine guns, the firing being at long range. They continued to advance steadily, the Chinese artillery replying. The guns of the allies were more skillfully handled and put the guns of the Chinese out of action one by one, the Chinese retreating about noon. There was keen rivalry among the representatives of the various nations as to which would enter Tien-Tsin first, and the American and British went in neck and neck. The Russians stormed the arsenal, thereby sustaining the largest losses.

Several thousand Japanese have left Taku for Tien-Tsin and, altogether, 13,000 Japanese have landed. The international troops now aggregate nearly twenty thousand, and Japan is preparing to send 20,000 more. With British, American and other troops ordered to go, probably sixty thousand men will be available in a month. The Tong-Shan refugees and the foreign engineers at Che-Foo estimate the Chinese troops now in the field as 25,000 drilled troops at Lual, 25,000 at Shang-Hai-Wan, 15,000 driven off from Tien-Tsin, and 150,000 at Peking.

"The dispatch received by the Foreign Office stating that the foreign legations were requested to leave Peking within a specified time is interpreted in some unofficial quarters as tantamount to giving ministers their passports and to a declaration of war, but as China does nothing like other countries, the official opinion is that there is nothing to do but to await the course of events and to see what the ministers themselves say when they are rescued.

All the students at the foreign hospitals in Canton are leaving. Women missionaries are returning from the West river ports. There was a slight disturbance at Wo-Chou on Tuesday, while the women were embarking. The crowd shouted: "Kill the foreign devils!"

According to advices from Shanghai, the Chinese officials, by direction of the southern viceroys, are asking the consuls to agree to conditions "insuring" as the Chinese say, "the neutrality of Shanghai and other coast cities." They are also asking that foreign ships shall not sail or anchor near the forts nor go to ports where there are no warships now, that their crews shall not go ashore and that the protection of foreigners be left to the Chinese authorities. These conditions are considered at Shanghai to be virtually an ultimatum from Viceroy Liu Kung Yih and Chang Chih Tung. The consuls desire a sufficient naval and military force to back up their refusal to comply with these demands. The total naval force there now consists of 369 men with thirty-two guns. The Chinese have six thousand men, with six guns in the forts and ten thousand outside Shanghai, with modern rifles and machine guns.

The magnitude of the arrangements for making suggests provision against some cause other than the suppression of the present disturbances in China. She has chartered nineteen additional transports and now has thirty-five in all.

## WU GETS NEWS

CHINESE MINISTER RECEIVES AN IMPORTANT CABLEGRAM.

He Tells Secretary Hay the Foreign Ministers at Peking Have Probably Left That City.

## DISPATCH DATED JUNE 19

INDICATING SEYMOUR'S FORCE HAD BEEN DENIED ADMISSION.

And that Conger and Others Had Then Taken Their Legation Guards and Proceeded to Tien-Tsin.

## REPORT FROM ADMIRAL KEMPFF

HE SAYS THE MINISTERS ARE WITH SEYMOUR'S PARTY.

President McKinley Reported to Believe that the Worst Is Over—Departure of General Chaffee.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The Chinese minister called on the secretary of state and communicated to him the contents of a dispatch which he had received from the Tsung Li Yamen at Peking, dated the 19th inst. The dispatch states that the foreign ministers had before that date asked permission for the legation guards to enter the city, which permission had been granted, and that they subsequently asked that these guards be reinforced, which the Chinese government was not disposed to permit. The dispatch then goes on to state that the consul general at Tien-Tsin—supposed to be the French consul general—had telegraphed to the viceroy of Chi-Li that the foreign admiral had demanded the surrender of the Taku forts, and that the foreign ministers were shortly to leave Peking for Tien-Tsin with their guards.

This information made the developments of the day respecting China important and interesting. The Chinese minister's report of the intended departure of the foreign ministers and their guards from Peking greatly relieved the officials here, who took it as the first tangible evidence that the imperial Chinese government had a full realization of the enormity of permitting the ministers to come to personal harm, and were thus undertaking as far as lay in their power to observe the amenities of international exchange. The keenest interest is shown by the officials to learn the conditions under which the ministers left Peking. Minister Wu's dispatch was obviously silent on that point, and though the minister himself maintains almost obstinately his confidence in the nonexistence of a state of war it is generally admitted that it will be difficult to accept his conclusion if it shall transpire that the Peking government itself has sent the ministers away with their passports, or what may come to the same thing, with a guard as a condition. At the State Department it is said that if it shall be explained that the imperial government did this, not with a purpose of rupturing diplomatic relations, but simply to insure the safety of the ministers, which they were unable to guarantee as long as they remained in Peking, then there is still ground for an understanding. It is, however, pointed out that in such case the self-confessed inability of the imperial government to maintain peace and order at the capital would amount to an admission of its utter failure as a government and would leave China in a state worse than that of actual war. In either event, it now appears to the satisfaction of the officials that there was absolute justification for such intervention as we have believed in China.

## WU BELIEVES STATEMENT.

Minister Wu is firmly convinced of the accuracy of the statements contained in his message. Secretary Hay also was inclined to credit the dispatch and was pleased to find that it was corroborated by the dispatch of the French consul general in Shan-Tung to his own government.

M. Cambon, the French ambassador, called at the State Department just in advance of the Chinese minister, but he had no advice from his own government respecting the Chinese situation. In well-informed diplomatic circles the news that the foreign ministers were to leave Peking for the north under a Chinese escort is regarded with some apprehension. It is presumed, of course, that the escort is composed of imperial troops, but a feeling of unrest is induced by the evident fact that in the present circumstances even the imperial troops are not absolutely to be trusted. Indications are abundant that they, too, are imbued with the anti-foreign sentiment which has found its chief exponent in the Boxers. While no fear is expressed that the personal safety of the diplomatic representatives of foreign governments is endangered, the intimation is conveyed that they may be held as hostages, with respect to the situation in China. While some meager reports have reached various legations, the difficulty of obtaining accurate information is embarrassing all governments interested in the trouble in China.

Officials in the State and War departments were interested in the dispatch received by Minister Wu, not only because of its contents, but especially because of the route by which it was transmitted. Mr. Wu said it reached him from Peking by way of Sinan-Fu. Sinan is the capital of the province of Shan-Tung, southeast of Peking and northwest of Shanghai. The word Fu following the name of a city indicates that it is the capital of a province. The city is near the Hoang-Ho, one of the two great rivers in China. Telegraphic communication between Peking and Sinan is by the Great Wall, the terminus of the railway that was to run between the two cities. The Chinese had attacked the line, and the machine shops at Sinan were making suggestions for provision against some cause other than the suppression of the present disturbances in China.

## SURROUNDED BY BOXERS.

Desperate Plight of American, French and Belgian Engineers.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 27.—Advices received by the British Empire India graphic details of the escape from Peking and Tien-Tsin of foreigners. Of all the fugitives to reach the coast none had a harder fight for their lives than the American, French and Belgian engineers, who were surrounded by the Boxers at Peng-Tai, the terminus of the railway that was to run between the two cities. The Chinese had attacked the line, and the machine shops at Sinan were making suggestions for provision against some cause other than the suppression of the present disturbances in China.

(CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.)

## BOOMS GALORE

MANY DEMOCRATS AMBITIOUS TO BE BRYAN'S RUNNING MATE.

Sulzer, Hill, G. Fred Williams, Campbell, C. H. Harrison and a Host of Others Mentioned for the Honor.

## LINCOLN, NEB., TO BE A MECCA

FOR THOSE WHO KNEEL AT THE SHRINE OF THE ARCH POPOCRAT.

Ice-Trust Croker, "Me-Too" Murphy and the Awful Sulzer to Confer with Mr. Bryan.

## DESECRATION OF THE FLAG

DELEGATES AT KANSAS CITY TO WEAR THE STARS AND STRIPES.

Four-inch "Old Glories" to Be Attached to Badges, and Independence Day to Be Made Bryan Day.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 27.—Representative William Sulzer, who is being honored for Vice President on the Democratic ticket, and Richard Croker and ex-Senator E. G. Murphy, of New York, will have a conference at Lincoln, Neb., with William J. Bryan before they come to Kansas City to attend the national convention. Sterling Price, of Texas, who has opened headquarters here for Mr. Sulzer, to-day received a telegram from that gentleman saying he had left New York for Lincoln at noon to-day. Another telegram says Messrs. Croker and Murphy will be in the Nebraska capital this week. Mr. Sulzer hopes to be on the ticket with Mr. Bryan, and it is said the latter expressed a desire to confer with him. Further than this Mr. Price would vouchsafe nothing.

President O'Connell, of the Sons of Liberty, the oldest organization in New York, is on his way to Kansas City and will open headquarters for Sulzer to-morrow evening or Friday, and Fred Feig, editor of the Tammany Times, another Sulzer boomer, will arrive Friday.

The city is beginning to take on a gala appearance in anticipation of an early arrival of delegates. A good sized contingent of Eastern newspaper reporters have already arrived, but a general inflow of people is not expected until Friday. Ex-Governor William J. Stone, national committeeman for Missouri and vice chairman of the national committee, is expected Friday night with other members of the subcommittee, which will hold a meeting on Saturday.

James Boyle, district leader of Tammany, will arrive on Sunday with about a dozen of his colleagues. They come to prepare the way of the Tammany delegation, which will reach Kansas City Monday evening on two special trains. Sunday the state delegations will begin to arrive. The Pennsylvania delegation, made up of one hundred people, and the Montana delegation, headed by W. A. Clark, are due Sunday morning, and the Kansas delegation in the evening.

On Monday the Northeast delegates from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, with George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, their vice presidential candidate, will reach the city, and on the same day the California and Missouri delegations will arrive. The greater number of delegations will be on Tuesday. Nearly all of the States not mentioned are booked to arrive on that day.

A convention innovation, the reading of the Declaration of Independence from the platform, will be introduced at the first session on July 4, and according to the present programme the music and decorations of that day will be selected with a particular idea of commemorating the national holiday.

The badges for the delegates have been received. They are an elaborate affair. There is an oxidized silver bar for the pin, below which hangs a silk flag about four inches long. To the flag is attached a medallion of gold or oxidized silver.

The United States Monetary League, which will meet here at the Auditorium on July 2 and 3, will be addressed by a number of speakers of national prominence. There will be three sessions, morning, afternoon and evening of each day, and two speeches at each session. Acceptances of invitations to speak have been received from Senator W. A. Allen, of Nebraska; J. R. Sovereign, former president of the Knights of Labor; Gen. J. B. Weaver, of Iowa; John P. Altgeld, of Illinois; George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts; W. H. (Cord) Harvey, of Chicago; John P. St. John, of Kansas; Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; Charles A. Towne, of Minnesota; William Sulzer, of New York, and others.

## Will Not Support Bryan.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 27.—"If Sulzer is eliminated from the platform this year will Mr. Bryan receive the support of those Democrats who declined in 1896 to accept the Chicago platform?"

This question is answered in the negative by ex-Secretary J. Sterling Morton, who says that if Bryan is again the nominee of the Democratic party they will use, with slight variations, the words he uttered at Richmond in 1896. "We will not come back."

He asserts that if the gold standard was a vicious thing in 1896 it is equally deserving of condemnation this year, and that it would be an act of infamy for Bryan to compromise with those whom he once charged with conspiracy.

## DEWEY A POOR PROPHET.

He Predicts Bryan's Election if He Runs for the Presidency.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 27.—Admiral Dewey in an interview last night said: "I stand just where I was some time ago. If the American people want me as their candidate for President I am ready."

Asked if he would stand for the nomination of Vice President, he replied he would not. Concerning the political outlook in the West, from which part of the country the admiral recently returned, he said: "There is a strong feeling in the West for Bryan, and if he runs for the presidency I believe he will be elected."

Admiral Dewey paid a high tribute to

## CHINA'S ACTION.

How the Sending Away of the Foreign Ministers is Viewed.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Administration circles, it is learned to-night, are not certain just what construction to place on Inspector General Hart's dispatch stating that the foreign legations "had been desired" to leave Peking within twenty-four hours. A charitable view of the Chinese government's action, with the suggestion that this view was a bare possibility, was that the step was taken with the kindest intentions, the government realizing the continued presence of the foreigners in the capital during the existence of the serious conditions there might result in bodily harm to them, had asked them to seek other locations which might afford greater safety. At the same time it was admitted that the possession of the passports in a crisis like the present was practically valueless. A more serious view of the matter, however, taken by some of the officials, was that the Chinese government was taking the step to insure the safety of their passports because of the acts of the allied forces in forcing the surrender of the Taku forts. At the same time the statement is reiterated to-night that we are not at war with China, and that only Congress can declare war. The situation is regarded as very much unsettled and the possibility that passports have been issued with an unfriendly intention, if this has been done, must complicate the situation.

Nothing has been heard from Minister Conger to-night, notwithstanding the fact that Admiral Kempff's dispatch to the Navy Department to-day reported him as being within seven miles of Tien-Tsin. It was hoped that in view of his presence so near the city some word would have been received from him before this time, but this may be explained by the interruption to the telegraphic communication and the delay in sending any word from Tien-Tsin to Che-Foo. The suggestion was made to-night that as the conditions at Tien-Tsin, with its million and more of inhabitants, are in a very unsettled condition, the ministers had concluded they were safer outside the city than they would be within its boundaries and for this reason are remaining in their present legations. On all sides, however, relief is felt that the ministers are safe. Minister Wu expresses the belief that by this time they are safe in Tien-Tsin.

Nothing has been heard from the minister since he left Peking. He had been in the employ of the Chinese government for a number of years. He takes an optimistic view of Sir Robert's dispatch and believes that if the foreign legations had been desired to leave the capital the act was taken to insure their safety and getting them where no harm could come to them.

## FIRST TO ENTER PEKING.

American Marines, Followed by Russians, Japanese and Others.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 27.—According to Shanghai papers received by the steamer Empress of China to-day the first legation guards to enter Peking were the American contingent from the United States ship Newark. Then came the Russians, the Japanese, French, British and German, in the order named.

Dispatches to Yokohama from Peking on June 13 state that the slaughter and pillage had been going on for some time.

(CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.)

## BITTER AS EVER

PROHIBITIONISTS DO NOT CHANGE WITH SUCCESSFUL DEFEATS.

Their Platform of Principles for 1900 as Vicious as Any Adopted in Previous Years.

## BUT ONE ISSUE SET FORTH

THEIR CAMPAIGN TO BE CONDUCTED SOLELY AGAINST LIQUOR.

President McKinley Denounced in Strong Terms as a Wine Guzzler and Drink Promoter.

## ATTITUDE TOWARDS CARTEENS

CALLED TREASONABLE AND VIOLATION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The Administration Also Arraigned for Not Barring Liquor from Our Island Possessions.

## WOOLLEY FOR PRESIDENT

RADICAL EDITOR OF THE NEW VOICE MAY BE CHOSEN.

Rev. S. G. Swallow Also a Leading Candidate—McWhirter Boomed for Vice President.

CHICAGO, June 27.—The Prohibition party will make its national campaign this year upon a platform of a single issue, the liquor traffic, all other issues being subordinated to this one question. Upon this platform it is probable that either Rev. S. G. Swallow, the "righteous paragon" of Harrisburg, Pa., or John G. Woolley, of Chicago, editor of the Voice, the Prohibition national organ, will be nominated for President.

The national convention of the Prohibition party met here to-day, and in three sessions—morning, afternoon and evening—cleared up all business except the nominations for President and Vice President, which will be made to-morrow morning. The convention, in point of numbers and enthusiasm shown, is considered one of the greatest ever held by the advocates of cold water. Thirty-seven States of the Union were represented when Chairman Oliver Stewart, of the national committee, called the convention to order at the First Armory to-day, nearly 700 delegates being present, while scores of others are expected to-morrow, when the party names its national candidates.

The platform as adopted by the convention bears solely on the question of the suppression of the liquor traffic. In connection with this, however, the administration and President McKinley in particular are bitterly arraigned for the position taken on the anti-liquor law, the action on this being denounced as "treasonable."

A bitter fight took place in the committee on resolutions, but the joint effort was finally agreed on, the members being sharply divided over the question of a single issue or "broad" platform. The advocates of woman suffrage were particularly emphatic in demanding a suffrage plank, but after a session lasting for several hours the matter was compromised by reporting a separate resolution favoring the granting of the franchise to women, and in this form the report of the committee on resolutions was adopted by the convention after considerable debate.

Expressions of various state delegations to-night rather indicate the nomination of Woolley for President and H. B. Metcalf, of Rhode Island for Vice President. The voting strength of the third prominent candidate for the presidential nomination, H. H. Johnson, of Illinois, apparently decreased rapidly during the day to the gain of Mr. Woolley, and it appears probable that the contest to-morrow will be a close one. The latter's friends, however, confidently assert that his nomination is assured, and a brisk contest may take place before the question of leadership is settled. The Indiana delegates are booming Felix M. McWhirter for Vice President.

## Text of the Platform.

Samuel Dickie is permanent chairman and C. R. Cheever, of Tennessee, permanent secretary of the convention. The platform, as read by Secretary Hopkins, of the resolutions committee, follows:

"The national Prohibition party, in convention represented at Chicago June 27 and 28, acknowledging almighty God as the supreme source of all just government, realizing that this Republic was founded on Christian principles and can endure only as it embodies justice and righteousness, and asserting that all authority should seek the best good of all the governed, to this end wisely prohibiting what is wrong and permitting only what is right, hereby records and proclaims:

"We accept and assert the definition given by Edmund Burke that 'a party is a body of men joined together for the purpose of promoting by their joint endeavors the national interest upon some particular point they are all agreed.'"

"We declare that there is no principle now advocated by any party anywhere for the setting of a question greater and graver than any other that the patriotic citizenship of this country, agreed upon this principle, however much disagreement there may be as to other considerations and issues, should stand together at the ballot box, from this time forward, until prohibition is an established fact of the United States, with a party in power to enforce it and to insure its moral and material benefits."

"We further agree upon this principle, leadership, without any obligation for assent to those who are employed to take the places of white men."

## OF COURSE, IT IS ABSURD.

"Collars and Cuffs" Murphy Ridicules the Idea of His Nomination.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Ex-Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., was asked by a reporter if he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Vice President. "I am not a candidate," he replied, "and I do not see how my name comes to be mentioned in connection with the nomination. Certainly I have done nothing to warrant the idea that I am a candidate."

"In case, however, you should be nominated, would you accept?" he was asked. "That question is absurd," he replied. "There is absolutely no reason to consider my name with the nomination."

"Will Tammany present the name of George B. McClellan?"

"Tammany has no candidate—none at all."

"Are you in full accord with Mr. Bryan on the platform on which he is expected to be renominated—opposition to imperialism, opposition to trusts and advocacy of free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1?"

"I am unqualifiedly with Mr. Bryan on the position in which he stands before the country. We have seen the idea of territorial expansion run mad, and there is bound to be a reaction. As to the silver question what else can the Kansas City convention do but to reaffirm the Chicago platform on that point?"

## Did Not Instruct for Hill.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 27.—The Democratic state convention to-day adopted a platform which reaffirms the Chicago declaration of 1896; favors strict observance of the Monroe doctrine; declares for government construction and ownership of the Nicaraguan canal; denounces trusts and indorses the last Legislature of Arkansas for passing the anti-trust act; condemns the "death-dealing" policy of the Republican administration in the Philippines; insists upon giving freedom to Cuba and demands the same rights for the Philippines and demands national legislation against trusts. Ex-Governor James P. Clarke was elected member of the national committee without opposition. Senator James K. Jones, Senator James H. Berry, ex-Governor James P. Clarke and Jefferson Davis were elected delegates to the Kansas City convention. Resolutions instructing the delegation to vote for David B. Hill for Vice President were withdrawn.

## Campus for Vice President.

DETROIT, June 27.—Daniel J. Campau, chairman of the Michigan Democratic State central committee and a member of the national committee, is the recipient of many letters from various States urging him to become a candidate for the vice presidency before the Kansas City convention. Mr. Campau cannot be called even a receptive candidate. He declares himself only as anxious to see the vice presidency go to a State which can draw the most doubtful votes to the ticket.

Mr. Campau's political secretary declared this afternoon in positive terms that Campau's name would be presented to the Kansas City convention as a vice presidential candidate.

## Belmont in a Special Car.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Former Judge Augustus Van Wyck, accompanied by Henry W. Walker, secretary of the Aquebela Commission, started to-day for Kansas City. They go first to Chicago and from there to Springfield, Mo., where a reception will be tendered to Mr. Van Wyck. He will arrive in Kansas City on Sunday morning. Richard Croker will visit ex-Senator Murphy at the seashore to-morrow and on Friday will start for Kansas City. Oliver H. P. Belmont, who is still spoken of as a vice presidential candidate, will go to Kansas City in a special drawing room car with a party of friends.

## Rosling Will Nominate Towne.

DULUTH, Minn., June 27.—L. A. Rosling, chairman of the Democratic state central committee and delegate at large to the convention at Kansas City, will make the speech placing the name of Chas. A. Towne before the convention as a candidate for vice president. Mr. Towne was informed by Mr. Rosling to-day that he would accede to his request to do so. The nomination will be seconded by a number of men prominent in the party from other States.

## Texans Want Hill.

FORT WORTH, Tex., June 27.—William Capps, district delegate to the Kansas City convention, to-day denied that the Texas delegation favors William Sulzer for the vice presidency. He says he has letters from five of the delegates who want D. B. Hill first, last and all the time. James W. Swain, delegate at large, favors Croker Harrison for second place.

## JAPANESE ANGRY.

Wrath Over the Secret Execution of Two Korean Officials.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 27.—According to advices by the steamer Empress of China the Japanese government is very angry at the secret execution of Gen. An Kyung Su and Kwon Young Chin, former Cabinet ministers of the Korean government and leaders of the Progressive party, who were privately strangled in the Seoul prison on the night of May 27. Both were concerned in the plot which culminated in the assassination of Queen Min at Seoul in 1895. For the past four years they had been refugees in Japan and returned to Korea under the protection of the Japanese ministers. Despite this chaperonage, An and Kwon were tortured into making a full confession, were then beaten and strangled and their bodies exposed as traitors and afterward drawn and quartered.

The Japanese minister tried to prevent the execution, but was refused an audience with the Korean King on account of the latter's alleged illness. All of the Korean officials credited with the death of Kwon and An have been sentenced to transportation and have already been sent into exile to appease the Japanese government, which had demanded an explanation from Korea, but this is not satisfactory to Japan.

## JAPANESE DRIVEN OUT.

Foreign Laborers Forced to Leave Town by White Workmen.

REDDING, Cal., June 27.—Two hundred miners and smelter employees of Keswick and vicinity last night drove twenty-one Japanese railroad workers out of town. The Japanese were put on a train and the railroad conductor put them off there. There was no violence. The miners object to Japanese who are employed to take the places of white men.